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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

January 1988 Published February 1988

New Information Added to Labor Bulletin

This issue of the Labor Bulletin is one marking change. Beginning this month, additional nonfarm employment information will be published, and several other economic indicators are being included for the first time.

Because of the cooperation of employers, South Dakota nonfarm employment levels published each month on page 6 of the Labor Bulletin can now be shown in greater detail. Nonfarm employment levels are based on the monthly Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, which is conducted in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. In South Dakota, approximately 2,000 employers participate in the CES.

The number of employers in each industry who are included in the CES sample is statistically set to accurately reflect the universe of all South Dakota employers within that industry. Providing nonfarm employment levels in as much detail as possible is a priority of the Labor Market Information Center. Encouraging employers to take part in the CES and maintaining the survey sample are a very important part of this task.

The continued increase in CES employer participation has now made it possible to publish more detailed employment levels in the finance, insurance and real estate and the services industries. Within the finance division of the finance, insurance and real estate industry, employment levels could previously be broken down only for the banking sector. Now, finance employment will still be detailed for the banking sector, but will also be published for credit agencies other than banks.

Credit agencies other than banks are those which extend credit in the form of loans but are not engaged in deposit banking. Included are such businesses as savings and loan institutions, agricultural credit institutions, personal credit institutions such as federal credit unions and short-term installment loan companies, business credit institutions such as credit card operations, and mortgage bankers and brokers.

In the services industry, medical and health services employment has been published for several years. Beginning this month, employment in this division will be detailed for hospitals as well as other health services. Health services other than hospitals include offices of physicians, dentists, osteopathic physicians, optometrists, chirporactors and such other health practitioners and podiatrists and psychologists; nursing and personal care facilities; medical and dental laboratories; outpatient care facilities; and other health and allied services such as blood banks.

The finance, insurance and real estate and the services industries in South Dakota have noted substantial employment growth in recent years and have noted many changes. Being able to publish more detailed employment levels in these industries makes it easier to identify certain business trends in these industries' sectors which before were not discernable because their employment levels were aggregated with other sectors of this industry.

In addition to employment estimates, the CES also collects data on the hours and earnings of production workers in South Dakota's industries. This is the source of the hours and earnings information on production workers in the manufacturing industry which has been published on page 9 of each Labor Bulletin.

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Hours and Earnings of Production Workers One Addition

Once again due to increased CES participation, hours and earnings information is now publishable for production workers in each of South Dakota's major industries in the private sector. Each month, page 9 of the Labor Bulletin will now provide the number of production workers in the seven private industries, the average number of hours they work each week, their average weekly earnings, and their average hourly earnings.

Hours and earnings information is a helpful indicator of business activity which is occuring in South Dakota's industries. Changes in employment levels indicate when business activity has changed substantially enough to create changes in employment levels. But information on the hours that production employees are working provides a helpful indicator of changes occuring in the business activity of an industry which are less dramatic than to warrant changes in employment levels. In the manufacturing industry, for example, increased orders can cause a rise in the number of hours worked while employment remains stable.

The new information on the hours worked by production workers provides a look at differences among industries. Because estimates of production worker hours include part-time workers, an industry-by-industry comparision shows which industries are more affected by part-time work. For example, the wholesale and retail trade industry has a lower average of hours worked by production workers, showing this industry's higher percentage of part-time workers.

Average weekly and hourly earnings provide insight into the pay required to attract experienced workers in a specific industry. Average hourly earnings reflect not only changes in basic hourly rates, but also incentive rates and premium pay which workers receive for overtime and late-shift work. For this reason, average weekly hours are an important factor to be considered along with average earnings. For example, an increase in the earnings of construction workers may be explained by a corresponding rise in the number of hours worked by these workers. This would indicate that those workers put in more than 40 hours a week, and received over-time pay for part of those hours.

National Economic Indicators to be Published

This issue of the Labor Bulletin is also the first in which certain economic indicators are being published. While the back cover was previously used as a "Did You Know" section, it will now include several economic indicators.

The national Consumer Price Index, which has been published on page 9 of the Labor Bulletin, will now be included among these economic indicators shown on the back cover. For readers' reference, several other national indicators are being added as well. The back cover of each issue will now include the following United States economic statistics: industrial production index, retail trade sales, prime interest rate, and privately owned housing starts. Comparisons to month-ago and year-ago statistics, and percentage changes over both time periods, will also be given for each of these national indicators.

South Dakota Labor Market In January

The nonfarm employment level of 249,600 in January, 1988 showed a job increase of 3,300 jobs (or 1.3 percent), from January, 1987 levels. This is the highest January level ever recorded.

Job increases from year-ago levels occurred in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, services, and construction industries. The manufacturing industry gained 1,500 jobs from year-ago levels. The durable goods sector of the manufacturing industry posted twice the employment increase of nondurable goods.

The sectors in retail trade posting increases from year-ago levels were general merchandise stores, food stores, and eating and drinking establishments. Eating and drinking establishments had the largest increase in this industry, reflecting the ever-increasing popularity of fast food restaurants.

The services industry gained 600 jobs from year-ago levels. After enjoying several years of rapid job growth (adding 3,700 jobs since 1980), the medical and health sector is slowing its pace. Instead, the service industry's over-the-year increase was distributed among businesses such as chambers of commerce, medical associations and fraternal clubs.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industy and the transportation, communication and public utilities industry both noted small employment declines over the year. The mining industry and government employment remained at the same employment levels as in January, 1987.

While nonfarm employment increased 1.3 percent from January of 1987 to January of this year, South Dakota's labor force grew 0.5 percent. South Dakota's labor force was 343,600 in January, with 327,600 South Dakotans being employed and 16,000 being unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.7 percent, a decrease from the December rate of 4.8 percent.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

Although South Dakota's nonfarm employment noted healthy increases over the year, decreases were noted over the month. January, 1988 nonfarm employment dipped to 249,600, decreasing by 6,700 jobs from December, 1987. Employment in the private sector typically reaches its lowest employment level in the first quarter of the year, due to the seasonality of most of South Dakota's industries.

In January, 1988 there were employment decreases throughout six of the seven industries and also in government. The only exception was mining, which remained stable.

The industry posting the largest decrease from December to January was wholesale and retail trade. The majority of this decrease was found in retail trade, which posted a decrease of 1,900 jobs. The businesses in retail trade returned to normal employment levels after the holiday season during which they hired additional workers. Some of these businesses are general merchandise stores, apparel and accessory stores, food stores, eating and drinking establishments, and miscellaneous retail stores.

Construction posted a 1,400 job decrease over the month. This decrease was split fairly equally among the building; highway, street and other heavy construction; and special trade divisions within this industry.

Government posted a 1,300 job decrease over the month. Seven hundred of this decrease was in state education, which traditionally decreases this time of year when work study students and educators take holiday vacations.

Services posted a 1,100 job decrease over the month. Educational services showed a 400 job decrease and followed the same trend as state education. The remaining decreases were distributed among hotels, amusement and recreation, business and legal services.

The total private average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls decreased slightly over the month, by 1.1 hours (or -0.9 percent). The average hourly earnings increased by 25 cents an hour, and the average weekly earnings increased by seven cents from December, 1987 levels.

Several industry groups posted increases in their average hourly earnings both over the month and over the year. These increases may be partially attributed to raises given in the first month of 1988.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	January 1988 (1)				January 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	119,742,000	112,139,000	7,603,000	6.3(3)	117,703,000	109,084,000	8,620,000	7.3(3)
South Dakota	343,600	327,600	16,000	4.7	341,900	322,800	19,100	5.6
Sioux Falls MSA	71,271	67,530	3,741	5.2	69,187	65,952	3,235	4.7
Rapid City MSA	38,911	36,936	1,975	5.1	38,114	35,828	2,286	6.0
Aurora	1,419	1,382	37	2.6	1,408	1,337	71	5.0
Beadle	9,077	8,718	359	4.0	9,301	8,710	591	6.4
Bennett	1,369	1,340	29	2.1	1,408	1,370	38	2.7
Bon Homme	3,384	3,311	73	2.2	3,368	3,276	92	2.7
Brookings	12,888	12,282	606	4.7	13,103	12,328	775	5.9
Brown	20,043	19,129	914	4.6	20,107	18,963	1,144	5.7
Brule	2,449	2,318	131	5.3	2,560	2,413	147	5.7
Buffalo	465	436	29	6.2	481	424	57	11.9
Butte	3,626	3,417	209	5.8	3,718	3,464	254	6.8
Campbell	1,062	1,009	53	5.0	1,094	1,017	77	7.0
Charles Mix	3,658	3,561	97	2.7	3,920	3,687	233	5.9
Clark	1,790	1,732	58	3.2	1,849	1,736	113	6.1
Clay	6,184	5,985	199	3.2	6,448	6,046	402	6.2
Codington	11,577	11,012	565	4.9	11,471	10,627	844	7.4
Corson	1,457	1,380	77	5.3	1,568	1,467	101	6.4
Custer	3,045	2,883	162	5.3	3,142	2,974	168	5.3
Davison	8,743	8,491	252	2.9	8,721	8,390	331	3.8
Day	3,244	3,089	155	4.8	3,347	3,148	199	5.9
Deuel	2,132	2,009	123	5.8	2,205	1,993	212	9.6
Dewey	1,955	1,802	153	7.8	1,987	1,828	159	8.0
Douglas	1,754	1,728	26	1.5	1,718	1,678	40	2.3
Edmunds	2,159	2,053	106	4.9	2,302	2,132	170	7.4
Fall River	3,712	3,508	204	5.5	3,471	3,272	199	5.7
Faulk	1,142	1,101	41	3.6	1,188	1,148	40	3.4
Grant	4,158	3,925	233	5.6	4,266	3,975	291	6.8
Gregory	2,273	2,178	95	4.2	2,373	2,293	80	3.4
Haakon	1,228	1,184	44	3.6	1,213	1,158	55	4.5
Hamlin	2,642	2,564	78	3.0	2,336	2,200	136	5.8
Hand	1,931	1,888	43	2.2	2,052	1,935	117	5.7
Hanson	1,393	1,340	53	3.8	1,401	1,334	67	4.8
Harding	720	701	19	2.6	729	712	17	2.3
Hughes	8,935	8,712	223	2.5	8,685	8,299	386	4.4
Hutchinson	4,076	3,936	140	3.4	4,114	3,936	178	4.3
Hyde	862	836	26	3.0	900	843	57	6.3
Jackson	1,396	1,343	53	3.8	1,463	1,367	96	6.6

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	January 1988 (1)				January 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,171	1,134	37	3.2	1,232	1,171	61	5.0
Jones	614	575	39	6.4	604	570	34	5.6
Kingsbury	2,824	2,671	153	5.4	2,807	2,677	130	4.6
Lake	5,324	5,099	225	4.2	5,112	4,754	358	7.0
Lawrence	9,995	9,414	581	5.8	9,704	9,096	608	6.3
Lincoln	7,069	6,643	426	6.0	6,843	6,464	379	5.5
Lyman	1,293	1,235	58	4.5	1,472	1,382	90	6.1
McCook	2,818	2,711	107	3.8	2,789	2,651	138	4.9
McPherson	1,578	1,510	68	4.3	1,519	1,464	55	3.6
Marshall	2,185	2,090	95	4.3	2,186	2,050	136	6.2
Meade	8,680	8,193	487	5.6	8,749	8,273	476	5.4
Mellette	899	839	60	6.7	768	722	46	6.0
Miner	1,300	1,273	27	2.1	1,363	1,288	75	5.5
Minnehaha	71,271	67,530	3,741	5.2	69,187	65,952	3,235	4.7
Moody	3,148	2,983	165	5.2	3,241	2,987	254	7.8
Pennington	38,911	36,936	1,975	5.1	38,114	35,828	2,286	6.0
Perkins	2,351	2,288	63	2.7	2,408	2,366	42	1.7
Potter	1,421	1,392	29	2.0	1,503	1,434	69	4.6
Roberts	4,341	4,084	257	5.9	4,421	4,092	329	7.4
Sanborn	1,130	1,101	29	2.6	1,167	1,102	65	5.6
Shannon	2,418	2,246	172	7.1	2,566	2,300	266	10.4
Spink	3,707	3,617	90	2.4	3,696	3,589	107	2.9
Stanley	1,482	1,404	78	5.3	1,425	1,337	88	6.2
Sully	777	755	22	2.8	804	781	23	2.9
Todd	2,486	2,360	126	5.1	2,618	2,427	191	7.3
Tripp	2,997	2,900	97	3.2	3,242	3,072	170	5.2
Turner	3,910	3,677	233	6.0	4,009	3,764	245	6.1
Union	5,060	4,731	329	6.5	5,049	4,487	562	11.1
Walworth	2,959	2,819	140	4.7	2,950	2,789	161	5.5
Yankton	10,419	10,034	385	3.7	10,081	9,635	446	4.4
Ziebach	1,089	1,046	43	3.9	899	851	48	5.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.8 and 6.7. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

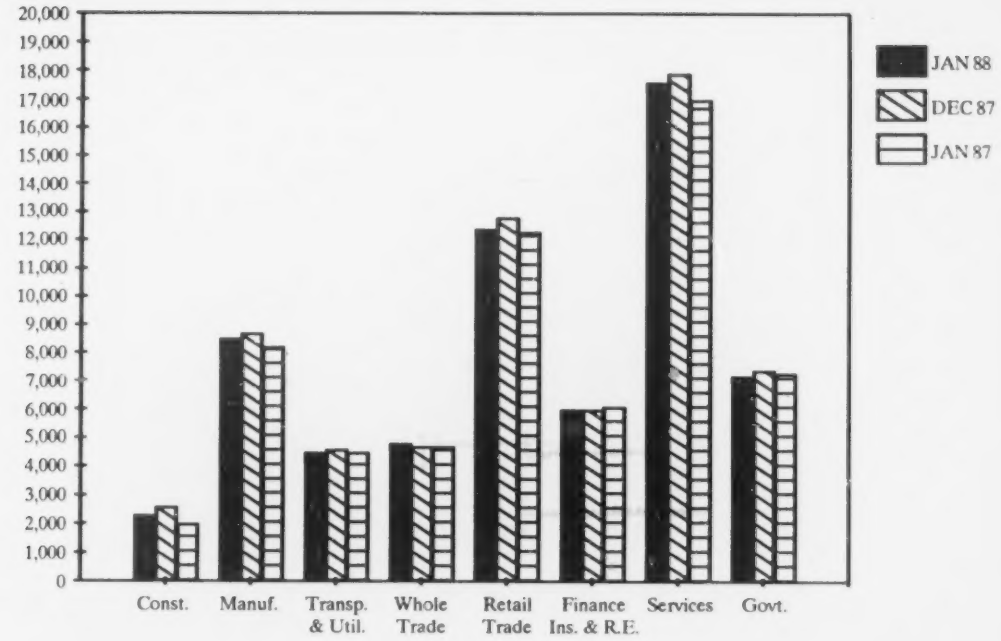
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	249,600	256,300	246,300	-2.6	1.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	190,800	196,200	187,600	-2.8	1.7
MINING	2,400	2,400	2,400	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	7,800	9,200	7,700	-15.2	1.3
MANUFACTURING	29,400	29,800	27,900	-1.3	5.4
Durable Goods	16,200	16,600	15,200	-2.4	6.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,300	10,400	9,500	-1.0	8.4
Nondurable Goods	13,200	13,200	12,700	.0	3.9
Food & Kindred Products	7,500	7,600	7,400	-1.3	1.4
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,800	2,700	3.6	7.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,100	12,400	12,300	-2.4	-1.6
Transportation	7,300	7,400	7,200	-1.4	1.4
Communication	2,600	2,700	2,800	-3.7	-7.1
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	2,200	2,300	2,300	-4.3	-4.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	65,200	67,300	63,900	-3.1	2.0
Wholesale Trade	16,300	16,500	16,200	-1.2	.6
Durable Goods	7,300	7,400	7,200	-1.4	1.4
Nondurable Goods	9,100	9,100	9,100	.0	.0
Retail Trade	48,900	50,800	47,700	-3.7	2.5
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,500	9,100	8,400	-6.6	1.2
Food Stores	7,700	8,000	7,400	-3.8	4.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,100	14,200	14,200	-.7	-.7
Finance	8,800	8,800	8,900	.0	-1.1
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,600	.0	-2.2
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	3,900	3,900	3,900	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,400	3,400	3,400	.0	.0
SERVICES	59,800	60,900	59,200	-1.8	1.0
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	15,500	16,100	15,200	-3.7	2.0
Personal and Business	7,700	7,800	7,700	-1.3	.0
Medical and Health Services	23,600	23,600	23,500	.0	.4
Hospitals	10,700	10,700	10,600	.0	.9
Health Services, other than Hospitals	12,900	12,900	12,800	.0	.8
Educational Services	4,200	4,600	4,300	-8.7	-2.3
Social Services	4,400	4,300	4,400	2.3	.0
Membership Organizations	8,800	9,000	8,600	-2.2	2.3
GOVERNMENT	58,800	60,100	58,800	-2.2	.0
Federal	10,600	10,800	10,700	-1.9	-.9
State	15,600	16,300	15,700	-4.3	-.6
State Education	7,200	7,900	7,300	-8.9	-1.4
Local	32,600	33,100	32,400	-1.5	.6
Local Education	19,600	19,600	19,600	.0	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

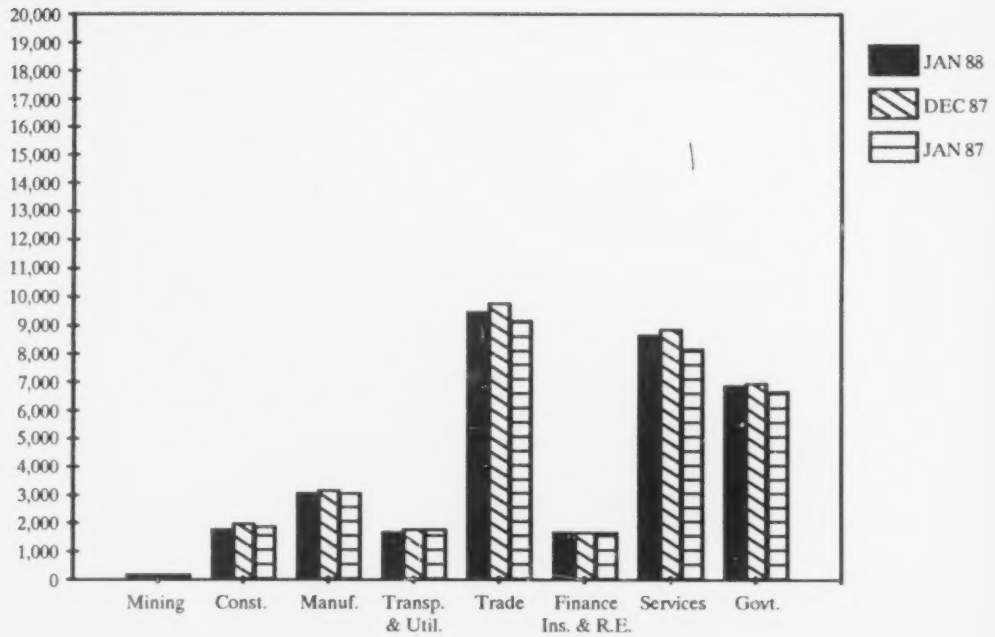


	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	63,400	64,700	62,300	-2.0	1.8
*MINING	----	----	----	-.-	-.-
CONSTRUCTION	2,300	2,600	2,000	-11.5	15.0
MANUFACTURING	8,500	8,700	8,200	-2.3	3.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,500	4,600	4,500	-2.2	.0
TRADE	17,200	17,500	17,000	-1.7	1.2
Wholesale Trade	4,800	4,700	4,700	2.1	2.1
Retail Trade	12,400	12,800	12,300	-3.1	.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,000	6,000	6,100	.0	-1.6
SERVICES	17,600	17,900	17,000	-1.7	3.5
GOVERNMENT	7,200	7,400	7,300	-2.7	-1.4

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	33,600	34,500	32,800	-2.6	2.4
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,800	2,000	1,900	-10.0	-5.3
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,200	3,100	-3.1	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,700	1,800	1,800	-5.6	-5.6
TRADE	9,500	9,800	9,200	-3.1	3.3
Wholesale Trade	1,900	1,900	1,700	.0	11.8
Retail Trade	7,600	7,800	7,500	-2.6	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES	8,700	8,900	8,200	-2.2	6.1
GOVERNMENT	6,900	7,000	6,700	-1.4	3.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
Total Private	157,000	161,700	153,500	32.4	33.5	33.3
Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	43.7	42.2	41.7
Construction	5,600	6,700	5,400	35.5	37.1	38.1
Manufacturing	22,500	23,000	21,100	40.9	42.5	42.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,000	10,200	10,000	37.5	38.7	37.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	57,000	59,000	55,700	30.7	31.7	30.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,100	10,200	10,200	36.0	34.4	35.7
Services	49,800	50,500	49,000	30.2	29.6	30.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
Total Private	$244.62	$244.55	$240.43	$ 7.55	$ 7.30	$ 7.22
Mining	549.75	530.45	550.44	12.58	12.57	13.20
Construction	360.68	355.79	393.57	10.16	9.59	10.33
Manufacturing	328.84	346.80	339.29	8.04	8.16	8.04
Transportation & Public Utilities	389.25	394.35	379.34	10.38	10.19	10.17
Wholesale & Retail Trade	194.95	199.08	190.03	6.35	6.28	6.19
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	272.52	249.06	253.47	7.57	7.24	7.10
Services	204.76	195.06	194.53	6.78	6.59	6.42

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,500	6,600	6,200	42.8	43.6	45.7
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,500	2,300	39.8	42.0	37.2

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$338.55	$349.67	$379.31	$7.91	$8.02	$8.30
Rapid City MSA	320.79	327.18	267.47	8.06	7.79	7.19

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
Sex, Total	5,256	3,701	4,404
Male	4,207	2,855	3,193
Female	1,049	846	1,211
Race, Total	5,256	3,701	4,404
White	4,956	3,444	4,083
Nonwhite	300	257	321
Age, Total	5,256	3,701	4,404
Under 45	3,830	2,698	3,420
Over 45	1,426	1,003	984
[2]Industry, Total	5,256	3,701	4,404
Mining	163	64	162
Construction	1,700	912	1,272
Manufacturing	1,826	1,465	903
Transportation & Public Utilities	147	103	189
Trade	627	505	854
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	102	63	107
Services	507	407	672
Government	184	182	245
[2]Occupation, Total	5,256	3,701	4,404
Professional & Managerial	341	315	417
Clerical and Sales	432	365	572
Services	450	354	506
Processing	1,093	950	201
Machine Trade	155	115	182
Benchwork	239	123	246
Structural Work	1,916	1,076	1,612
Other	630	403	668
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	5,256	3,701	4,404
1-2 Weeks	1,194	790	968
3-4 Weeks	582	769	512
5-14 Weeks	2,793	1,476	2,066
15 Weeks & Over	687	666	858

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	3,202	3,556	3,522	-10.0	-9.1
B. Weeks Compensated	20,006	17,097	17,999	17.0	11.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,918,114	$1,662,033	$1,497,095	15.4	28.1
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$41,110,200	$42,186,900	$37,701,600	-2.6	9.0
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,506	6,450	6,165	-14.6	-10.7
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,234	4,059	2,279	-20.3	41.9
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	4,040	4,955	2,880	-18.5	40.3

	January 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$65,411

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	January 1988	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	46	$10,672
J. Partial Employment	57	$ 4,503

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	115.7	115.4	111.2	0.3	4.0
Industrial Production Index[2]	133.8	133.6	126.2	0.1	6.0
Retail Trade Sales[3]	128,078	127,459	118,049	0.5	8.5
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,377	1,404	1,804	-1.9	-23.7
Prime Interest Rate[5]	8.75	8.75	7.50	0.0	1.3

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Researve Board. Annual rates.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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